A QUIET EXECUTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Prinabilipina, June 9, 1866.

Ward Near the old Point House in the First Ward of Philadelphia, eight murders, on the 7th of April, are com-misted at a lenely farm in Jones's-lane. On the 11th the surposs are discovered, on the 12th the murdarer is arrested, on the Eith, his trial is begun. The verdict "guilty in the first degree is brought in on the 19th; he is sentenced May to be is hanged June 8. Nine weeks include his crime, con-

viction, and punishment. The history of most murders in the history of long previous evisimality on the part of the destroyer, or of intense and un-codurable taxcallection on the part of the victim. In this nor ture of secret guilt, in this torture of centernial provocation the chie is found to the labyrinth that ends in murder. But the monger incidents which can be gleamed from the career of Acton Probet, have to be unrowly scrutinized before a exfi-cient motive is discovered for so vast a crime. For as these breiderte are, they prove that he was a spendthrif, and that his love of money was the root of all the evil he has done. Whenever he had money be spent it. After he was discharged from the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavaley, he spent all his bounty mey in two works. If this brutal Anton Probst had been daposition toward reckless expenditure for the beans of self-enjoyment. He had a touch of Sardanapolus in hom. Sensual pleasure was the aim of his existence. He would have made life a lager-heer saloon, and all its duties endless games of bagatelle. Born in Ueblingen, Baden, in iet? he was raised among influences not remarkable for their

His faither although a carpenter, never had him thought a trade, but kept him at home empaged in doing whatever amount of farming the necessities of the household required. Throughout all his career in this country. Anton has never shown any propersity for work. Two hours after having landed he allowed himself to be enlisted in the 12th New York Covaley, and the only time he is heard of as a laborer is when. after one or two desertions he is discovered picking peache is Maryland, or, his money exhausted, he tramps down toward the Neck and logs work of the family whom he subsequently murders. Every incident of his life becomes absorbing when one remembers it may, in some remote degree, be an anteceshow roots end no one knows where. A hirdseye view of the own part of his life is sickening. One degraded figure moves through it as a deserter from the army, an inmate of an g peach picker in Maryland, with the dreadful hands of the and the lewlands of the Neck, a monstrous phansom suddenly arises in the midst of a loving household's fear and joy, with that nameless Something about him at which the good and rure shudder and turn pale. With a brual past behind him, in which not a single lovely flower of memad finds comfort and welcome where he has left, in requital, Butchery and blood. And in Intervals between desertion, and reach picking, and road mending, and the convainnence of the almahouse, he spends the nights in baguios and the days at bagstelle. He has a good deal of the voluptuary's love of pleasure wholesale. His life is a patchwork of enforced labor. and of the valgar debaucheries the noard proceeds of that laber procure. Is this Anton Probst so much of an enigma after all? He is only an norefined brute. When he was first deceived into Mr. Deering's house in 1865, he remains only three weeks, but long enough to know that his

employer keeps money in the house.

After an interval of probable debauch, he returns to Mr. Descring, and importance to be taken back again. With what object : In the words of his confession, "I made up my mind to get some of the money; that is what I went back for. Siewly, like an evil spirit in a dream, glides into his imagination the indistinct shadow of distant murder. Its features are hidden and its form is dim; but its shadow is seen and its presence felt, like that of an Infinite Being, malevolent and eternal. Even Anton parloys long before he does its bidding. Then comes the appailing history of his lying in wait, day by day, ax in hand. In the early morning, when nature's parted lips are touched with the benediction of the dawn, he lies in wait, and shudders and walks away out of the hearing of the children's voices over head. At length a morning comes that is "dark, raining and cold." It is the morning of Saturday, April 7. It is the horrible climax to a degraded life. The master of the house goes into the city. Anton goes to the field. He crosses the threshold a Man; he will recross it a Murderer. The Sardanapalus within him is too strong for him to remain less. H's ignorant mind sees wealth, and pleasure, and safety in the money of which murder will open the lock. And in that early April morning, "dark, raining and cold," as he scans the solitary farmlands, which at this very our are being talked about by millions to the very ends of the earth, there is very little faltering in his arm ere it strike the resistless boy who slept with him unshrinkingly the night before-ere one by one he mutilates the bodies of young children, and slakes them with blood from the still warm breast of her who bure and neurished them.

The true exposition of Anton's crime is found, after all, in

the last words of his confession.

the last words of his confession:

"After I killed the first boy I did not care if a hundred were there; if a hundred had gone there I would have killed them all without caring; I do not know why I feit that way; I had no feeling against the family, only I wanted the money; they allways treated me well; none of these people said a word or hellered when I killed them; I do not know whether one of the keys threw up his hand; I guess Mrs. Deering got her hand chopped; none of them said anything; neither the baby; I did not wish to leare the baby, because I was afraid it would say or make a hig noise; I was in a hurry when I killed the baby, and did not look, and that was the reason I cut it in the absonider.

Then comes the story of the dismal incidents ere he quits the lonely farm forever and turns his back upon the ripening Seid which he has changed into an aceldama; the robbing and examination of the pocket-books; the lonely and leisurely re past with the rainy evening setting in; the bolting of the doors and windows: the sacking and plundering of the house; the feeding of the chickens and the cattle, and the burrying

doors and windows; the sacking and plandering of the house; the feeding of the chickens and the cattle, and the burrying away in the black night, to the unnatural debaucheries of horrible brothels and groegeries.

AN AMIABLE SHERIFF.

So manifecent were the arrangements made by Sheriff Howell that it was with the utmost difficulty any reporters or correspondents managed to penetrate the walls of the County Prison. If the Sheriff had good reasons for thus placing embarrassement in the way of the press, they are reasons which he keeps secluded within his own boson. He expressed it as his desire that the public should be fully informed in regard to the circumstances under which Probat was executed, and fortawith sets to work to raise all sorts of obstacles to prevent the public receiving the information. He had had letters addressed to him from all parts of the country—letters which, in his exalted position of Sheriff, he had deemed it his duty to answer by refusals. He had been importuned for six weeks by numberless parties representing themselves as members of the press. The consequence was that he, the Sheriff, was amfering from headache and anticipation of nervous fever. Another thing which determined him upon so stringent a course, was the fact that the last execution had been winnessed by over 1,500 people, and that after it was ever more than 50 empty whisky bottles had been found strewn around the prison yard. Sheriff Howell's mind is probably of the logical and demonstrative order, and was thus able to discover between whisky bottles and newspaper correspondents an affinity which commoner sort of people with his delicate organization would find it impossible to detect. Be this as it may, Sheriff Howell's ancient year which is not the ward of the pail, and as the company was ent down to the smallest possible number by the Sheriff himself, the quantity of whisky bottles left in the yard after the execution was over is not of material importance.

THE GALLOWS.

THE GALLOWS.

the Sherif americ, and a sover is not of material importance.

While these preliminaries were going on the time had approached when the gallows was to wait no longer for its sacrifice. The gallows was erected in the most secluded spot within the walls of the jail. Ordinarily it had been built in the ear of one of the wings in the western part of the yard. It was there that Arthur Spring and the Shuspinski's Mosler, Langfeldt and Williams swung, in sight of many of the prisoners. Armstrong, if we remember right, was hong near the paint shop. The gallows that received Probst was erected in the angle formed by the intersection of the western wall with the stone partition that divides the founds from the male deep nent. From the two cells from which the execution coul have been seen, the prisoners had been presently and the second of the western wall with the stone partition that divides the founds from the male deep nent. From the two cells from which the execution coul have been seen, the prisoners had been prescribed. A gallows is a very simple thing to see and to describe, and at any execution the gallows naturally comes in for a share of description. On the one on which Probst periabed there is nothing inviting particular attention. Two upright posts with the top crossbeam completed the framework; two cross-pieces fastened into the principal posts and recieving the hinges, which folded horizontally, completed the platform. A center prop three inches square supported the traps, a binge, constructed on the principle of the carpenter's rule, being near the middle. The safety of the platform was secured by the usual two temporary props near the outer edges of the traps. The step-hadder was placed upon the left hand side as you faced the gallows. The noosed rope dangling from the crossbeam overhead, the small cord-like rope near the bings of the center prop, completed the picture of this conventional instrument of punhament. Has not many a witnesser of an execution pondered to himself over the preasant of the carpe

wing, known as the convicts' side, as the clock struck 10 word was sent to the prissing that the Shariff was remay to execute the sentence of the law. Trains the few minutes that clapsed three minutes they returned bringing the prisoner with team. All that passed in those three oniones was the Sheril's short address to Proise, as follows: "Antone Probet, I am come to aform you that, in accordance with the law, I am ready to proceed with your execution. I am informed by your kind spiritual advisor that you are ready to meet it." Probet realied. "That is set." The Sheriff, the Superintendent, the solitary newspaper man and the condemned then joined the deputies and jures who awaited them, and the route to the seaffold commisced et le 30 ofcious.

The route followed was not the would not, but along the north thoroughfure. At all previous executions, the tolling of the prisonhead has given to this parade of death an exceeding neutralness. Every knell spake of sentence and execution, and to formed to come, and of account of prisonhead in the parade of death an exceeding incurrences.

ROW THE MAN BORE HIMSELP. ingal and located it essentiates in an interest of the main calim and observal even unto the and? On Thursday night be stept well. That morning he had enten a hearly breakfast only three hours ago, and had entitled indifferently ever the eggs and coffee and bread and butter provided from the Superin tendent's table. He had repeatedly excreased himself willing tendent's table. He had repeatedly excressed himself willing to nodergo any quantity of purishment, are even erucifixion. It was fit that he should be ught desthe, he had said, since he had nurdered close entities human belings.

At 10-34 the so-field was reached. Sheriff Howell, Superintendent Porkins, the law Ankany Grundiner, and the Rev. Peter M. Curbon, were all that generaled it heads the con-

Peter M. Carkins, the key Anthony Grundfaer, and the Rey, demed. After a brief interview with Dr. Grundfaer, Probst looked down upon the people and said, in broken English, "first will forgive me." Then he kent in prayer kinsing the crueffis once on rising from this short intervession; his legs were observed to remible very slightly, but the color of his face was natural, and his lips quivered not a jot. Kneeling once more in commany with Dr. Carbon, Probst bont his head stending with and Mr. Dr. Grandfaer read a probst bont his head stending and Mr. Dr. Grandfaer read a probst bont his head stending and Mr. Dr. Grandfaer read a probst bont his head.

The last lines in the last chapter of his dismai life were now being read by the straining eyes of the people below and the fall strength and glary of the sun had flushed his face, and still be never blanched. Every second now brought him nearly, by terrible and irreveable strides, to the unchangeto God the soul whose profundity we combo understand. The rope was pulled, the traps feel, and their soft white and rush died into allence as they stream the padded sides. The body of Anton Probest dropped with a single, heavy thug and remeined perfectly still. In two minutes there are spaceable tremblings in the legs; in three minutes shell quiverings in the sides and escillations of the body. In less than five rimutes all is motionless forever, and human retribution is connecte. Everything was conducted amid profound sience. If Sheriff Ho cell derired quickness he searched it to perfection. From the beginning to the end of the scene not a sound was heard from the throng of men.

DRAN PARRYTS RECTERS AND SISTERS: I write to you now for

your forgiveness once again. I beg of you, pray, pray for me, for I ready used it.

When I only think how good and kind you always were to me, and how happy and combetable I always was while I was with you; and now I have senk so low that here, in the years of my youth, I must die an the gallows. I would desire but one more hour to spend with you then I would willingly die. When I think of you at home—fahre, mother, brothers and little sider May—my sense aliment leave me. But it has once happened, and now I can no longer remedy it. Once again I sak your parden. Do not let this trouble crush you. I only beg of you help me by your prayers, help me as much as you can.

only beg of you help me by your prayers, help me as much as you can.

I will now close my letter with many thousand greetings. I have been your ungested son and brother.

P. S.—Once more I ask you all forgive me. I wisn you much happiness and many blessings, and pay for me.

The accound was written Thursday afternoon. The address was to "Mr. Martin Probst, Weshinger Amt, Bondorf, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany." The letter roads thus:

Daan Paranyrs, Enormany and Sigram. I do not know whether or not you received my last letter is which I sent you the sad intelligence of my late. I desire to write you one again, to inform you how I have spent my time here in the prison. Have now spent eight weeks in this cold, and have subserved an have visited me every day, and has instructed minon. Beside this, many prayers are offered up for me throughout the entire city, and therefore I am now so cheerful and convoid that I can giadly offer my life as an atomement for my featful crime. I trust that you also will be consoled and cheerful as

The clergymen will send you all the particulars of my death. I only

Have the hely surrifice of Mass offered

The clergymen will send you all the particulars of my death. I am estimate you sail, pray for me. Have the holy sucritice of Mass offered up frequently for the repose of my poor soul.

Joseph Wachter has also visited me several times during my imprisonment. He will send you my picture and a lock of my hair.

The 8th of June has been appointed as the day of my death, and to-morrow will be the 6th of June, on which I am roady to offer up my iffe with the greatest poy for my site.

I trust to meet you all in eternity, in a happier and better place, and this hope makes me rejoined with my whole heart.

I will now close my letter with many thousand greetings to all of you.

you.

I send a most heartfelt fareweil! May we meet again, in a better world.

ANTON PROBER.

Joseph Wmehter, who is alluded to in the above letter, is though only person known to be connected with Probet's family in America. His slater is married to a brother of Probet in Germany.

only person known to be connected with Probas lamily in America. His sister is married to a brother of Probas in Germany.

Af ten minutes after 11 o'clock the immediate witnesses of the execution hastily left the jail yard, and then the people left out by Sheriff Howell obtained entrances to the prison through the kindness of such cosmopolitan and liberal spirits as Lieuts Fuller, Frank Hampton, High-Constable Clarke, and Keeper Money.

The Sheriff had been extremely particular as to intruders, but his hospitalities to those who entered were more devout than orthodox. Having pulled the gallows cord with his own hand, he also tapped the Bourbon, and many good people who represented public interests, prepared themselves for the spectacle of the jail yard, by fortifying their poor earthly carcasses with Monongabela juices.

Arrived at the angle of the jail yard, where Probst. In tight fiannel shirt, coarse shoes, gray mixed pants, and a white death-cap, hung suspended, with his toes just reaching the gellows hurdle, we all stood around the body, questioning the German priest, and the earliest muskets of the season perched upon the criminal's face, while blue-bottle flies of ambitious proportions, were making themselves at home with his sievers and shirt bosom.

He seemed to be a loosely-knit though heavy fellow, just the picture of a thousand Germans, who had ealisted in the Union armies, and he swung so quictly and passively that it was hard to recognize in his boyish figure the deliberate murderer of a whole family of pretty infants and unsuspecting country people.

whole family of preity infants and unsuspecting country people.

Directly he was out down, and falling all in a heap, "a lump of flesh, a chaos of cold clay,"—his carcass was placed upon the ancient burdle, used commonly to wheel bread into the corridors. After it had proceeded a few yards the priest stopped it, and proceeded to read, alternately, the burial services, the crucifix, meantine, being placed upon a coarse blanket, covering the whole stature of the dead man. Some of the people during this procedure stood uncovered, though the mass compared the gameness of Probat's death with others they had witcossed opinion concluding that he was simply a repentant savage, who neither apprehended the enormity of his offense nor the reality of repentance. When all had looked upon the corpses satisfyingly, it was wheeled to a little door beneath one of the corridors, and while the prisoners with leprous faces pressed against the slim windows, looked themselves purblind to see the result of ceath, a number of physicians connected with the Jefferson Medical College, carried the body to a chair within, and proceeded to institute a series of anatomies upon it.

They first examined the retina with powerful lenses, worked by electric esparks, and then cut out the right eye with pineers and forceps. After this they applied galvanic currents to the lips and temples, and the man with the broken neck went through the mockery of gasping, breathing, and trembling. This experiment was instituted by Dr. B. Howard Rand, a celebrated chemist in Philadelphia, and he watched it till sick at the stomach, and then gladiy left the body of the murderer to avoid stiffing in the dense air and nauseating with the sickening details of the spectacle.

THE LATE ARSON CASE .- On Monday last, THE TRIBUNE contained an account of a fire having occurred in the grocery of Charles Jehring. at No. 13 Rossereit at., and the subsequent arrest of the proprietor and his clerk. John H. Decker, on emploin of having set fire to the place in order to obtain an insurance of \$1,500 on the atook, which it is claimed was not worth more than \$500. Immediately after the fire was extinguished an examination was made, and a quantity of shavings saturated with kerosene oil was found partially consumed. Since then, Fire Marshal Baker and Capt. Thorn have been actively at work, and have discovered that on the day preceding the fire both the accused bought kerosene sal. The bottle used by them was found near the fire almost consumed. Yesterday the prisoners were committed for trial, without ball, by Justice Dowling. This is the first case that has occurred since the First Commissioners offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of yperson guilty of the crime of aron. TRIBUNE contained an account of a fire having occurred in

dispensed with and ignored altogether. But the press is abbiquitous; and that the public has such minute particulars it has to thank the press, and say Sheriff Howell.

The Sheriff, the deputies, the jurors, and the District Attories being assembled in the room adjoining the east end of the Ohio, \$2 28 a \$2 29.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Flour quiet; sales unimprotant. Wheat steady; prime Red. \$2 75 a \$2 80. White unchanged. Corn buoyant; Yellow, 25c. Coffee quiet. Sigar steady; Cuba, 10 2 80 2 80 2 29.

Chia, 10 2 80 2 28 a \$2 29.

Ohio, \$2 28 a \$2 29.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.

Two Deaths from the Disease in the City.

LATEST FROM QUARANTINE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning we gave an count of the death of Mr. Edward A. Frazier, by cholera, at No. 303 Broome-st , which took place on Monday morning, after an illness of 16 hours. On Tuesday, Mrs. Read, a rela. tive of the deceased, washed the clothing he had soiled during his illness. At 2 p. m., of that day, while engaged in preparing to attend the funeral, she was attacked and died at midnight, within ten hours after the first appearance of the disease. On Thursday evening a German servant girl in the same family suffered somewhat from premonitory symptoms. but with prompt medical aid she soon recovered and is now convalescent. These three cases, following each other so closely, indicate the danger that lurks in neglect and should prepare our citizens for any emergency that may suddenly

ACTION OF THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES. For the purpose of giving our readers some notion of the agents best adapted to parify apartments that may be tainted by the poison, we give the method used by the Health authori-ties in the case above named. By the direction of Dr. Harris, 5 pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) were purchased and as lived in 4 gallons of water. A quart of this solution was poured into the basins of the water-closets every two hours, and allowed to drip through. Fifty pounds of chloride of lime were sprinkled in the open privies, in the yard and around the walls and fences. Plates containing chloride of lime were placed in all the rooms in the house. Upon these acids were peared every four hours, at which time the lime was changed. thus keeping the atmosphere all the while permeated with chlorine. Strong vinegar may be used in this way with chlo-ride of lime with excellent effect. The soiled clothing of the deceased persons was boiled for one hour in 12 gallons of water, to which had been added one ounce of the permanganote of potesh. The faithful execution of these orders was attested by frequent visits from the family physician, Dr. Alica, and Sanitary Inspector Paine. These simple prophylactics may be used with the greatest benefit in similar cases, and are worth remembering by every housekeeper.

In reporting these cases of cholera to the Board of Health, Dr. Harris says:

"Whatever may have been the cause of the two fatal cases of cholera, and whatever theories may be entertained by these who love to opeculate upon theoretical questions whether the cases were demostic or Asiatic, the most important facts we can now mention in connection with these cases are these:

"First: An overworked and feeble gentleman, whose habit was to spend many hours deliy in a damp and very unwholesome batement, had studiedly put every part of his building in perfect order as a latified sanitary adviser in his own family, but had overlooked and had account That a painless diarriche quickly terminated in cramps, colispes and death.

"Second: That a painless diarriche quickly terminated in cramps, colispes and death.

"Taird: That a second case of the same, malady ensued under cirnate of potesh. The faithful execution of these orders was

isper and death.

Third: That a second case of the same rashed vessed under circumstances which I am compolied to regard as being of significant im-

Taired That a second case of the same malaly existed under circumstances which I am compelled to regard as being of significant importance.

AFFAIRS AT SEGUIN'S POINT.

The latest reports from Seguin's Point reached the city yesterday afternoon through Dr. Swinburne. When he left, everything was quiet, and the work of preparing for the reception of the passengers on the Fernatan was progressing rapidly, under the direction of Col. Geo. C. Elision. There is very little excitement among the islanders in the immediate neighborhood, aithough we understand that a delegation has been sent to Washington to make an effort to have the Cayabaga removed from the Point. This is perhaps the opening strategem of the campaign against Quarantine. If the garrison can be induced to abandon their post, or the authorities persuaded to order them to another point, the buildings would fall an easy proy to the vigitance committee. A meeting was held at Riemmond night before last, at which vigorous resolutions were adopted, although no direct threats were made. Whether the Wassimpton visitors will be successful in their errand, remains to be seen; but we fancy the General Government is too deeply interested in the Quarantine question to aid the indignant or lawless in suppressing the present establishment in the Lower Hay.

In regard to the disease on board the Falcon, the latest reports are quite gratifying. Three deaths took place yesterday, but there were no admissions, as will be seen by the letter of the Deputy Health-Officer, published herewith. The yellow fever patients are rapidly convalenting, and throughout Quarantine effairs are fast assuming an agreeable aspect, and tho whever, still remains to be done; but the vigor of the past week, we are assured, will be continued until all the necessary arrangements for both sick and well passengers from infessed ships will be thorough and complete.

QUARANTINE REFORT.

QUARANTINE REPORT.
HOSPITAL SHIP, Thursday, June 7, 1802.
The following three new cases have been received

since last report:
June 6—Johanna C. Peterson, aged 32, Denmark.
Asmus Lowes, aged 28, Denmark.
Caren Larsen, aged 38, Denmark.
The latter patient was returned to the ship Portsmouth, and

Died Total

Remaining D. H. Bisskill, Deputy Health C METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The New Quarantine-Battle of the "Pathies" The Street and Offal Contracts-Ingredients of "Wahoo Beer"-Lager Beer on Sunday as a Moral and Sanitary Agent.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour and place, President Jackson S SCHULTZ in the chair, and all the members present save Dr Swinburne. The minutes of the last meeting were read and

THE NEW QUARANTINE.

Judge Boswith said that he was sorry to see that certain papers had said that the Board had seized Seguin's Point without color of law. On the other hand, they had only taken possession of that which was their own, just as a man would take possession of property he had leased.

without color of law. On the other hand, they had only taken possession of property he had leased.

ALLOPATHY VERSUS HOMEOFATHY.

Dr. Stone, from the Sanitary Committee, made a report concerning the request of homeopathists for a separate hospital in which cholera could be treated should an epidemic prevail under their exclusive care. He said he regarded it as unwise to set aside their hospital regulations for the sake of these gentlemen. Their prescriptions would be made up for patients under their charge, and every aid afforded them that was given to others. He did not think further action necessary, and moved that the communication be filed.

THE STREET AND OFFAL CONTRACTS.

President Schultz said that New-York was taxed over \$150,000 per annum more than the contract price for the removal of offal. The streets and privies were in a bad condition, and constant and unceasing work must be done to keep the city clean and a wholesome oder in the atmosphere. He had made such arrangements that each scavenger would be watched, and if found overcharging a single cent for his work his license would be revoked. By this means the scavengers would be induced to alopt the best method of doing their duty. The attect contractors also would in future be obliged to take away all dirt and garbage placed in vessels or upon the sidewalks. He knew an instance where \$450 had been paid for the removal of garbage from a certain neighborhood to the very parties who were under obligations by their contract in the every parties who were under obligations by their contract.

The attret contracts in their letter and spirit. Section 3 of this contract was too plain to be mistaken, and it should not hereafter be evaded if he could prevent. No person should hereafter be desceed, day after day, as has been the custom for years past, if the Board could help it. He had the honor to he Mr. Boole's successor as the one whose duty it was to see that the contracts were fulfilled, and as such he felt it to be his duty to have the subject well again

made and issued.

THE BRIG BEETHA.

A letter from Dr. Bissel, read yesterday to the Board of Health, states that the brig Bertha arrived on the latinst. from Ponce, Porto Rico, after a passage of 21 days. She was inden with surgar, and her officers and crow consisted of eight men all told. The captain's boy, 17 years of age, took sick on the nuth day out and died in seven days. The cook who had been sick for some months with consumption died also on the passage. The wife of the captain was taken sick on the 2d of May on board the Bertha while in Ponce, removed to the shore where she died on the 5th of May. A seaman named Post was taken sick 11 days from Ponce, arrived here with the brig sick of yellow fever, but is now doing well and will probably be discharged in eight or ten days.

LAGHE BEER AS A SANITATY AGENT.

A communication, signed by William Kramer and others, a committee on the part of the Lager Beer Rewers of the city was presented, read and filed.

The memorialists represent that the prohibition of the sale of lager-beer on Sundays is dangerous to the health and injurious to the morals of a large class of the German population, and reconstructed that the instructions to the police authorities be so modified as to allow the laser-beer dealers to yiojate the law with imments.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866

METHOPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE. Five Hundred and Eighty-Seven Licenses Grant-

ed .- Uncailed for Licenses and the Enforcement of the Law.-The Staten Island Ar-

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Health, all the members being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

LICENSES GRANTED.

Mr. Acton, from the Committee on Applications, presented the names of 587 applicants to whom licenses were granted, making a total of \$5,707 thus far issued by the board.

Licenses Uncalled For.

The amount of mosey received at the Treasurer's Office up to last evening was \$784,000. About 1.500 licenses, however, now remain in the Inspector's Office, awaiting the payment of the fee. They seem to be far more anxious to sell liquor than to buy for the privilege, and, as a means of bringing these men to terms, Mr. Manierre moved that the Treasurer and Inspector of Excise be directed to deliver no licenses after the 15th unit, without further orders from the Board. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ioth inst. without further orders from the Board. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ENFORGEMENT OF THE LAW.

The law has not been vigorously enforced as yet, for the
reason that a great many hecrase had not been called for by
persons to whom they were granted, and, as a corollary to the
resolution above named, Mr. Acton moved that the Board of
Police be requested to cause the provisions of the License Law
to be fully enforced after the 10th inst. This, it is thought,
will give the dealers ample time to pay the moneys now due.

FEES FROM THE COURTS.

Mr. Manierre stated that he had received \$410 from the
Fourth District Court, Brooklyn, Judge Daily presiding, which
was all the fines that had, as yet, been reported for May. Blank
forms, mon which Magistrates could make returns were presented and adopted.

STATEN ISLAND ARRESTS.

Last Sunday seven men were arrested on Staten Island by

Last Sunday seven men were arrested on Staten Island by Capt. Holbrack for violations of the Excise Law. Upon being arraigned before the justices in Edgewater and New Brighten they were discharged, upon the ground that the matter of Excise in those villages was in the hands of the trustees. Upon motion of Judge Bosworth, the Comselor was directed to bring suit, to recover the penalty for the violation of the law, against each of the parties so discharged. After some further desultory business the Board adjourned.

The Central Presbyterian Church is to be removed from Broome-st. to Sixth-ave., near Fortleth st. Preparatory services will be held on Sunday, at 4 o'clock a. m., in Palace

To Lyceum Committees .- The Rev. Henry Blanchard of Brooklyn, N. Y., is prepared to enter into engagements for next Winter to deliver before Lyceums his lectures on "Whittier and his Poetry," and on "Longfellow and his Poetry," both with illustrative readings.

BENEFIT FOR THE EMPLOYES OF THE ACADEMY OF Music.—It is proposed to give a grand concert at Irving Hall, on Friday, June 13, for the benefit of the employes of the late Academy of Music, many of whom suffered by the late fire.

FENIAN WAR MAP .- L. Prang & Co., of Boston, have issed a neat and clearly defined map of the "seat of war" on the Canadian border, now rendered a center of interest by the movements of the Fenians. It can be obtained in this city of their agents at No. 639 Broadway.

CHRISTIAN UNION .- Four Conferences of this Asso ciation will be held on Sunday. One in the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. S. H. Tyng, jr., Forty-second-st, and Madi son-ave., at 8 p. m.; the Rev. Drs. Hucstings and J. T. Duryca son ave., at 8 p. m.; the Rev. Drs. Hussings and J. T. Duryes will deliver addresses. Eminent clergymen of different denom-nations will participate in the devotions. A Conference will be held in the Fourth-at. M. E. Charch, near Sixth ave., at the same hour. The Rev. Drs. Foster, Ridgaway, and others will speak. An important Conference will be held at 4 p. m., in the Fierrepont-at. Baptist Church, corner of Clinton at. Brooklyn, where the Rev. Drs. Thrail, Hodge. Ziegler, Thomas, and others will participate, and one in the evening, at 8 oclock, in the South Congregational Church, Court and President-ats., Brooklyn. The Rev. Messers Gallagher and others will speak. [Announcements.]

TURKISH RATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 a.m., 1 to 9 p. m.; Ladies, 10 to 12 a.m. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 a.m.

THE FAULTS OF OTHERS.

THE FAULTS OF OTHERS. I have used one of the charger, N. Y., writer a stricketion. I find Mrs. G. N. Benning, Rochester, N. Y., writes: I have used one of your machines 15 months and It has given period satisfaction. I find it very easy to operate, not lishes to get must of order, and campbe of doing every variety of work, while it is entirely free from many faults of other machines, such as dropping sitches and drawing the seam. [Letter to Williams 3. M. Co., April 2, 1906.]

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION being now settled, the inhabitants of States, Coney and Manhatan Islands and vicinity, are doly informed that KRN'S EAST INDIA COPPER is still sold by all Grocers at 25 cents per lb. Who esale Deput No. 154 Readest.

THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is in operation at the office, No. 224 Broadway. Come and san it; you will be both dis-appointed and surprised.

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Passengers Arrived.

FROM FREMEN AND COWES—In steamship Baltic-Beetha Rosenthal, G. L. Holmes, son and daughter, Senis Lobbenberg, B. Solberg, L. Einstein, A. Guyrios, J. Schilling, E. Havemeyer, A. Falk, J. Brandt, M. Delahof, A. M. Shaw, Mrs. Caroline Frank, D. Herchel and five daughters, F. Gochierche, P. Memninger, and 1,621 in the

and five doughters, F. Godnierche, F. Sandanoge, steering, FROM LIVERPOOL.—In steamship Erin.—Mrs. Newman, Mrs. FROM LIVERPOOL.—In steamship Erin.—Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Martin and two children. Jos. Miller, wife, child and nurse; Mrs. G. Perkins, Master G. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Paynton, W. H. Power, and Job in the steerage.

FROM VERA CRUZ, &c.—In steamship Andrew Johnson.—Mrs. Mary A. Barkudsie, William E. Dodsorth and family, Miss Ella B. Jones, W. m. Boynton, Robert E. Clark, Henry Hewett, Mrs. Aug. Mairial, Mons. Wiskey, Mons. Winelot, H. Shelle, S. Torvillion, J. Ortesi, Charles Bennes, J. Dei Tamor, Mrs. Friedrische and three children. Maris Sanchez, Marilds Sanchez, Amella Raguez, A. Vaidez, two children and servant; J. Rogues, John Smith, S. Balers, J. Modliker, and others in the steering. two children and servant. J. Rogues, John Jonas.

Moullier, and others in the steerage.

FROM MONROVIA, W. C. A.—In bark Thornas Pope—The Rev. Bishop Pype. Mrs. Martha Payno, Rev. B. V. R. James, Rev. J. W. Roberts, Causen M. Waring, Mrs. Martha Waring, Jossie Shurp, Mrs. A. Williams, Miss tirsee Hoffman, Chremoe Howard, F. W. Neison.

Latest Ship News.

Steamantp Baltic, Jones, Bremen May 24, via Cowes the 26th, at 5 p.m., with noise, and 1.944 pass. to Ruger Bros. On the 8th instignated Bremen ship Duchess de Brabaut.

Steamantip Erin. Cutting, Liverpool May 25, via Queenstown the 26th, with moise and 415 pass, to the National Steam Navigation Co. Experienced light, variable winds all the passage. May 36, passed steamships Scotia and Louisians, bound E., June 1, one of the National Company's steamships, bound E.; on 5th, Bremen s.s. America, bound E.

Steamahip, Andrew, Lipus.

tional Company's steamship, bound E.; on a str. breams is A variety bound E.

Steamship Andrew Johnson. Bolger, Vera Cruz May 26, via Sisal 20th and Havana June J. with mides and pass to Chas. A. Whitney. Ship S. Curling (of Thomaston, Mehan, Callvo Feb. 26, via Cape Bearry, with guane to R. C. Farguson. March 27, J. L. Chabert (colored steward) of New York died of consumption.

Brig Lam of Antipos), Leonard, Rio Janeiro 37 days, with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig B. Young, Chibeon, Rendout for Newburyport.

Schr. E. Kidder, Allen. Codar Keys, Fia., 13 days, with timber to Murray, Ferris & Co. The E. K. sailed in company with bark White Cloud, for New York.

WIND—45 Sumast SE.

WIND-At Sumest, SE.

WIND-At Sunest, SS.

Sune 4, in lat. 32 65, long 68 12, bark Omega, from Palermo for New York, 54 days out.

June 6, in lat. 36 50, long 72 20, brig Paragon, from Anguilla for Portland.
April 12. off Gibraitar, brig Mary Boucher, from Trieste for Sun nam. 30 days out. man; 20 days out.

May 20, in lat. 33 39, long. 54 50, schr. Edith, from Mobile for Havre,
17 days out.

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selves with L'EMAIL DE PARIS, which will remove freckles, tan and all discolorations of the skin, keeping it white, soft and trans

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ased action of the liver are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP will comrect the secretion, and remove the deposit which is directly under the

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